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WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH,

FEBRUARY 13, 1855.

AND BEVERLEY TUCKER

FO O. H. P. STEM, is our authorized agent for collecting accounts due this office, and for ob-lating new subscribers in Virginia.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

The House of Representatives, yesterday, passed, by a majority of sixty-one votes, the joint resolution from the Senate, authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of brevet lieutenant general for meritorious military services; the design being thus to compliment Major General Scott.

NAVY BILLS.

This day, it will be remembered, has been set apart by the House of Representatives, at the instance of the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the consideration of important public measures relating to the Navy, which have been considered and matured by

The country, in its length and breadth, has given unmistakable evidence of the deep interest it takes in the discussion of those measures in Congress which have for their object the renovation, improvement, and increased efficiency of the Navy in all its branches: and it must be admitted that the Navy itself, and its friends, look with great anxiety to the result of this day's proceedings in the House of Representatives.

Among the bills which have of late occupied the attention of the committees and of the Department, the three following may be considof most pressing necessity at this time, viz: The Discipline bill;

The bill authorizing the construction of seven steam sloops of war; and

The bill to promote the efficiency of the

These three measures have been so ably dis cussed, and the necessity for speedy legislative action upon them, so clearly demonstrated in high official quarters, that it would seem like temerity to attempt to add new facts, or adduce new arguments, to prove that upon the passage or rejection of them depends the early re-invigoration or the rapid decadence of the once vigorous and improving, but now rapidly declining, and prematurely old, Navy of the

The passage of the first bill named, it is believed, is of unquestionable necessity in the opinion of those who, from high official position and from professional duties, have had the best means of arriving at correct conclusions.

Discipline is of vital importance to the harmony, comfort, health, well-being, and efficiency of the personnel of the service. Without it, our ships cannot be creditably and safely managed at sea, nor displayed at home nor abroad without humiliation, and in the hour of need no amount of nautical skill and personal bravery, uncontrolled by a proper discipline, can avert defeat and disgrace.

The necessity for the passage of the second bill (for seven small steamers of war) seems to be so self-evident, to say nothing of the very cogent and unanswerable reasons which have been given by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy to Congress, that it is believed no one who is at all aware of the present very limited number of available vessels at the disposal of the Department for keeping up and relieving our present small force affoat, can fail to recognise the absolute necessity for this nominal (but not actual, as has been shown by the Department,) increase in the number of our vessels of

It is to the third and last named bill (to promote the efficiency of the Navy) that it is the chief object of this article to invite attention.

For many years the country, the Department and the Navy have been looking anxiously to Congress for the passage of measures of reform. That the Navy is in as efficient a state as it is at this time, or, rather, that the entire naval establishment of the country has not long ago fallen to pieces, proves the wisdom and strength of its early organization and the character of those who carried it through the several wars in which we have been engaged with undiminished zeal and energy, and this, too, without any of these incentives which pertain to those military organizations, in which efficient service procures professional advancement.

The great evil under which the Navy is now suffering, arises from the stagnation in all the grades, and the utter hopelessness of an officer being advanced to the execution of responsible and important duties within the period of his greatest professional, mental, and physical efficiency.

There is an evil, the present extent of which and the manner in which it is increasing, few are aware of, who have not carefully examined the subject.

If the individual officer alone suffered, the remedies proposed by this bill would be fitting and proper, but when we consider that the best interests of the country, and the proper efficiency of the Navy so loudly call for this reform, it becomes a measure of positive neces-

One example will probably serve to illustrate

what has been said above The enlarged views of the Executive branch of the Government, commencing under the administration of President Polk, and continued through the succeeding administrations, susof Congress, have built up the finest Naval Academy in the world, and this claim to superiority cannot be denied by any intelligent person who is familiar with the subject.

The admirable system at this Institution, by which the academic studies and the practical instruction, ashore and affont, are so perfectly combined as to insure the future development of the most accomplished and efficient naval

But what return will the nation receive for this munificent endowment? Let us see.

The graduating class for the year 1854, the first under the new and improved system, are young men of nineteen years of age; they have to serve three years at sea, and then be exam-

Washington Sentinel. commence their duties as lieutenants, in order ler was elected Secretary; F. Lake assistant to assume early the care and responsibility of secretary, and S. A. Lewis sargent-at-arms. In to assume early the care and responsibility of office, and to call into requisition their recently well cultivated faculties. But, in lieu of this, they continue a weary probation of fifteen years in a most subordinate grade, and, at the age of thirty-seven, receive their commissions as lieutenants, and possibly, for the first time, assume the duties of a "watch officer." This. be it remembered, at an age when French and English officers are commanding frigates and line-of-battle ships, and somewhat older than our own captains were when they fought the Navy into public favor.

But this is not the only probation, nor the worst; they will have to serve twenty-five years as licutenants, and at the age of sixty-two will attain their first command.

It is needless to calculate when they will become captains and flag officers, though this calculation has been heretofore made; when it was found, after making a very liberal allowance for the vicissitudes and casualties of service, that those who lived to be eighty-five years of age, might become commodores. We firmly believe the Reform Bill, which is to be considered to-day, will remedy this most anomalous condition in the Naval Establishment. and that its provisions will accomplish this most desirable end, without taking a single additional cent from the Treasury, or adding a single officer to the aggregate number now in

GEN. SHIELDS-THE FRUITS OF UN-HOLY COALITIONS.

One of the evil results of the spread of un sound doctrines and of the unholy leagues and coalitions that prevail, is the loss to the country of the services of some of the ablest and most sterling Democrats. A common ambition and a natural affinity have concurred to ally variant isms, and to cement hitherto antagonistic factions. It is like the bond that binds together dishonest men, who, however much they may separately hate one another, have a yet stronger common hatred of those who are

One of the last, as he is one of the nobles victims that has fallen beneath the axe of this traitorous coalition, is that gallant soldier and able statesman, General Shields, of Illinois. Such an execution, instead of degrading the victim, only gives an unenviable importance to the executioner. It is by such excesses, it is by striking down such shining victims, that the opposition will attain a wider notoriety, and change what was an almost pitying contempt iuto a feeling of unmixed horror.

The butchers who have slain kings and drunk the blood of maiden princesses, have pleaded the generous fanaticism of the patriot in justification of the monstrous cruelties of the man. But they who strike down the devoted Tribunes of the people, the steadfast friends of the Constitution and of the institutions of the States, those who are our heroes in war and our statesmen in peace, can plead no such generous plea as patriotism.

Senator Shields is a victim to his adherence to the Constitution, his support of the Nebraska bill, and his sound, unwavering, and unintimidated Democracy. Such martyrdom is verily a crown of glory. It sheds a new lustre on the martyr, and covers his persecutors with a new

The trading politicians, the foul Abolitionplished their object. Can sound men, either who are fast joining the new secret order, deem fortable support. his defeat their triumph? We think not. It is the defeat of those sacred guarantees with altogether ruin the South.

It is not our habit to pay fulsome complinents and write sickening eulogiums. We what his 'sea pay' would have been. leave that to our neighbor the "Poet Laureate," of the Union. We hope, always, to cherish independence, and loathe servility discriminate praise. When we pay a compli- The next competent Lieutenant is promoted, ment, we mean it, and would scorn ourselves if we were impelled by any other motive than a sincere desire to render a merited tribute.

NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE.

A correspondent, writing to us, under date of January the 20th, from Omaha city, in the new Territory of Nebraska, gives the following interesting account of the meeting, organization, and proceedings of the Legislature of

COUNCIL CHAMBER, ONAHA CITY, N. T., Jan. 20, 1855.

On the 16th instant both branches of the Nebraska Legislature convened here pursuant to a proclamation of Acting Governor Cuming. Much excitement has prevailed throughout the Territory during the past few months in regard to the temporary location of the capito modus operandi in such location, and the action of the Acting Governor during the late election. The opening of the Legislature was to have been the grand scene of conflicting elements. In the council five membersminority-at an early hour convened the cour cil and proceeded, without delay, to tempora rily organize and proceed to business. majority came in in a short time, but, preferring as quiet an organization as circumstances would permit, allowed the minority to continue in progress. The President pro tem .- H. P. -indulged in much abuse against the Acting Governor's course, and in company with a number of members from both houses, refused to take the oath, as administered subsequent to the delivery of the able message delivered tained by the liberal and enlightened spirit before both houses jointly convened. The asand administered the oath. Much excitement prevailed in both houses. Contestants for seats dogmatic in a state of delirium tremens. The our army, he observed, had been acknowclaimed the right to act and vote. The lobby, crowded to overflowing by spectators, was somewhat noisy. The Acting Governor, during the excitement, appeared upon the council floor and threatened to convene it himself unless different procedure was resorted to, but was promptly called to order by the chair, and, after a brief and angry session, the council adjourned until the following day. The house ssion was not quite as stormy, and business under the guidance of J. M. Latham, asspeaker, proceeded far better than was generally expected, and adjourned at an early hour in the

noon until the following morning.

Much difficulty was apprehended in the morning session, but morning broke and the storm of disorganization seemed to have subsided to ined in practical seamanship to complete their course, becoming passed midshipmen at the age of twenty-two, just the period of life to

cretary, and S. A. Lewis sargent-at-arms. In the House—J. L. Hanscom was elected speaker; J. W. Paddock 1st clerk; J. Eayre 2d clerk, and J. L. Gibbs sargent at-arms. The Territory, as all know who are conversant with Nebraska news, is divided into a number of con-dicting interests. The north and south of the Platte in rivalry, lead the van; and whilst the ensus returns show a majority on the south najority of representation in both Houses. In he House and Council there is a respectable majority of Nebraska Democrats, and resolu-ions sustaining the Nebraska and Kansas bill and endorsing the fundamental principles of the Democratic party as embodied in the present administration will certainly pass, corresponding, if not the same, with the accompa nying joint resolution just now presented by

The Governor's message also I enclose to you. Business will now, I think, progress rapidly. The appointment of M. Izard to the governorship to succeed F. Burt, deceased, gives universal satisfaction. He is expected daily.

The resolution above referred to is as fol-

House of Representatives. Omaha, Nebraska Territory, Jan. 18, 1855 Mr. Robertson of Burt, offered the following oint resolution, which was ordered to be laid

upon the table and to be printed: "Resolved, That we herewith endorse the principles enunciated in the bill organizing he Territory of NEBRASKA and KANSAS; that we rejoice that the geographical line between the northern and southern States has been erased, leaving the people of every State and Territory, free to control their domestic instituions; and that we commend the firm and pariotic course of the men, without distinction of party, who have aided in establishing the sound constitutional principles of the con

" Resolved, furthermore, That we pledge ourselves to oppose any unfair discriminations such as those of the late Missouri Compromise but to protect and defend the rights of the States, and the Union of the States; and to advance and perpetuate the doctrine of Popu-LAR SOVEREIGNTY

NAVAL REFORM-AN EXPLANATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE SEN-

A correspondent, who signs himself "M. W., as favored us with the following lucid expla nation of the provisions of the Naval bill which lately passed the Senate. He says:

"For many years successive Secretaries of he Navy, and the Naval Committees of Con gress, have endeavored to suggest some plan by which the efficiency of the various grades of the officers of the navy might be secured without prejudice and injustice to the old and faithful. Every plan, however, for one reason or another, seemed objectionable; consequent ly, did not meet the favor so much needed and

"The present Naval Committee of the Senate has, after due deliberation, at last hit upon a plan which gives general satisfaction to all could not have been prevented by their action; sidered the subject. The bill they have resent, and now only requires the action of the grounds of apology, he says: House to make it a law. As there seems to be a misunderstanding as to its merits. I shall endeavor to explain the bill.

"This plan does not increase the aggregate pay of the officers one dollar, nor add one cent to the amount of the naval- appropriation, nor does it reduce the pay of any one. Its only ists, the clandestine Know-nothings, of Illinois, effect is to bring forward the young and efficient that there is something, with all the official sis, the clandestine Know-nothings, of limitors, elect is to original watches judg and check in the state of our army. eral Shields to the Senate. They have accom- other causes are incompetent for active service on a 'reserved list' out of the line of in the North or the South boast of the exploit? promotion with their 'leave of absence pay.' We think not. Can the Whigs of the South, which will give them a respectable and com-

"Their places will then be filled by younger and abler officers, who when off duty will rewhich the Constitution guarded the rights of ceive the 'leave of absence pay' of the grade the States. Such victories often repeated will from which they were promoted, and when on duty, the difference of pay between the 'leave of absence pay' of the retiring officer, and

"Thus, for example, if a commander be placed on the 'reserved list,' he continues to receive the 'leave of absence pay' now allowed by enough to guard us against undeserved or in- law to that grade. This is \$1,800 per annum. and receives his commission as Commander. but only gets, while unemployed, under the new commission, the 'leave of absence pay,' of his old grade, \$1,200. When on duty he will receive the difference of pay in addition, which the retiring Commander would have received between that of the leave of absence and sea pay, \$700, making the new Commander's whole ompensation while in actual command, \$1,900. "Thus it is easily to be seen that the pay of

the two officers, collectively, remains the same, though differently distributed.

"This simple and just plan of reorganization should recommend itself to all whom it may concern, and without doubt will prove very beneficial to the service generally, and that without doing injustice to the old and faithful officers. It brings young and efficient men to responsible positions consistent with their years and acquirements, and makes them usefully known to the country before they become superannuated."

Bulwer Lytton in Parliament.

The Liverpool Journal, in giving an account of the great debate on the Foreign Enlistment Bill, gives the following ungracious sketch of

the most famous man in Eugland : "I think Sir Bulwer Lytton is the most riimpression for the first five minutes of his oraeyes off the door that looks so tempting an es-cape from the tremendous baronet. But genius asserts itself, and one forgets the tremendous baronet in the man whose very grotesqueness but proves his grand originality; and forgetting the manner in the matter—when it is good, as on Tuesday—the house cheers. Sir Edward sat down, on that night with a parliamentary success, having achieved that, he is celebrated for his pertinacity, which he has been twenty years striving for; and as I watched him passng along the lobby to dinner, amid unreserved congratulations, I came to the conclusion that was the happiest moment of a career which, though leafy with laurels, has perhaps, been a

English pride and English prejudice have at st grant before the stubborn facts which complete failure of their arms in the Crimea. Parliament seems inclined, from its recent action, to visit its vengeance apor the ministry for gross incompetency, and culpable neglect, in the administration of the war. Lord John Russell, wise as the rat in the adage, who deserts the falling barn, has tendered his resignation, which has graciously been received by her majesty. His "nunc dimittis" is not exactly in the language of the ancient Simeon, for the burden of his song is-"now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for his eyes have not seen thy salvation in the Crimea.

For the benefit of our readers, we make the following extracts from the proceedings of the two houses on the 25th and 26th ultimo in regard to the conduct of the ministry: "In the House of Lords, Thursday, January

25th, Lord Lyndhurst gave notice that on Friday, the 21st of February, he would move the

ollowing resolution:
"That in the opinion of this House the expedition to the Crimea was undertaken by her Majesty's government with very inadequate means, and without due caution or sufficient inquiry into the nature and extent of the resi tance to be expected from the enemy; and that the neglect and mismanagement of the government in the conduct of the enterprise have led to the most disastrous results.

On the following day Lord Aberdeen, in speech of some length, apprised the Lords of the resignation of Lord John Russell, stating his personal knowledge that for more than two months the noble Lord had expressed his dissatisfaction of the mode in which the war had been prosecuted. In the course of these remarks, Lord Aberdeen read the following letter, which throws some light upon the motives which actuated Lord Russell in this step :

"CHESHAM-PLACE, Jan. 23, 1855. "MY DEAR LORD ABERDEEN .- Mr. Roebuck has given notice of a motion for a committee to inquire into the conduct of the war. I do not see how this motion is to be resisted; but, as it involves a censure upon the War Department conducted by my colleagues, my only course is to tender my resignation of the office which I have the honor to hold before the Queen, with the expression of my gratitude for lajesty's kindness for many years past. remain, my dear Lord Aberdeen,

"Yours, very truly,
"J. RUSSELL."

Lord Russell's vindication of himself con tained in the following extract of his speech before the House of Commons, strikingly illustrates the condition of the army in the Crimea. He had premised that there were but two positions which the ministry could assume to acquit them of the censure which they had received. The first, that the state of things charged by the enemies of the administration did not exist; and secondly, that if it did, it those most concerned, who have properly con- that every means of human ingenuity and wisdom had been resorted to by the ministry to ported passed the Senate by unanimous con- avert the catastrophe. In reply to these two "No one can deny the melancholy condi-

tion of our army before Sebastopol. cries of hear, hear.] The accounts which arrice from that quarter every week are not only painful, but horrible and heart-rending, [hear, hear;] and I am sure no one would oppose for a moment any measure that would be not only to cure, but to do anything to mitigate those evils. [Cheers.] Sir, I must say [Cheers.] If I had been told, as a reason against the expedition to the Crimea last year, If I had been told, as a reason that your troops would be seven miles from the sea, seven miles from a secure port—which at that time, when we had in contemplation the expedition, we hardly hoped to possess-and that at that seven miles distance they would be in want of food, of clothes, and of shelter to such a degree that they would perish at the rate of from ninety to one hundred a day, I should have considered such a prediction as atterly preposterous, and such a picture of the expedition as entirely fanciful and absund. [Hear, hear.] We are all, however, free to confess the notoriety of that melancholy state of things. [Hear, hear.] It was not, therefore by denying the existence of the evils that I could hope to induce this House to reject the propoition of the honorable and learned gentler but I had further to reflect that I was in a position not to give a faint 'No' to the proposal-not to express in vague and equivocal language a wish that the motion should not be carried, or to use any evasion with respect to the letter of its terms with a view to defeat the motion. [Hear, hear.] It was my duty—a duty which, I trust, I have ever performed when in that situation-tostand in the front of the battle, and manfully to take my part in opposing the appointment of that committee. [Hear, hear.] Then, sir, I had to consider whether I might not give the second reason for refusing the committee to which I have alluded, viz: that measures had been taken, that arrangements were in progress, by which those evils would be remedied, and which the administration of the war would vigorously and, as was to be hoped, successfully prosecuted. Sir, I should have been more ed to give that reason, because it is obvi ous that the concession of a committee on the subject—a committee sitting for weeks, per-haps for months—would be fatal to the efficiency of those military purposes which it would chiefly affect. There was, therefore, th strongest inducement, if possible, to put forward such an objection to the inquiry which the honorable and learned gentleman proposed to make; but, sir, I found upon reflection tha it was impossible for me to urge with effect and according to my own conscience, and with truth, that objection to the proposition for a committee. (Hear, hear.)

In the House of Commons on the 26th ult. the feeling against the ministry was even more decided and violent than in the peers. On that day "Mr. Roebuck rose to move for a select comdiculous-looking man, with his horse nose, and | mittee to inquire into the condition of our army his blue saucer eyes, in her Majesty's do- before Sebastopol, and into the conduct of minions; and his bow-wowy voice drives one those departments of the government whose into hysterics of fidgetiness; and his gestures - duty it has been to minister to the wants of oh! his gestures; conceive Cassandra being that army. The melancholy condition of ledged by Lord J. Russell, who had confessed tory is awful; you see members dusting their that he was unable, as a Minister of the Crown, faces with their handkerchiefs, screwing their to resist this motion; yet, in the same breath, persons to their benches, and keeping their he had declared that he should not support the motion by speech or vote. The question divided itself into two parts-first, what was the condition of the army before Sebastopol; the second, how that condition had been brought about? With respect to the condition of the army there could not be two opinions; all he had to do, therefore, was to submit to the House that inquiry was necessary to ascertain what were the causes by which that condition had been brought about. We had sent 54,000 soldiers properly equipped, who had done all they could to uphold the honor of the country. At

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT AND THE nets before Sebastopol. What had become of believe that Mr. Westley Richards went to an

House of Commons, is still more powerful in its denunciation of the course of the Government. The history of the world affords no such example of gross ignorance, folly, and culpable neglect of an army engaged in the service of any country. The speech of Mr. Drummond is in reply to an apology of Sidney Herbert, in his opposition to the motion of Mr. Roebuck for a committee of inquiry. The defense of Mr. Herbert rested mainly upon the ground that the adoption of such a resolution would tend to paralyze the action of Government at home and abroad. He contended that the committee would either gain no information, or it would be obtained at the expense of the army. He said that the fault lay in the army system itself; that the English army was collection of regiments, whose field officers had never seen a brigade, and were unacquainted with the organization of large bodies. He asked the House if it made up its mind to take this course, to avow it at once by a plain and intelligible decision. The Governmen stood in a precarious position; it had received a heavy blow by the secession of one of its most important members, and he hoped the House, considering well the course it ought to take, and the perils which surrounded the country, would decide the question at once and in plain language.

To this defense, Mr. Drummond replied in speech of some length, from which we are only able to make the following extracts:

"The Right Hon. gentleman shall unde

stand, at least from me, plainly and intelligibly, that I do impute it to the gross incompetence of some man or men that an event has occurred without a parallel in history; that an army, three times victorious, has been left to perish, to be utterly destroyed, by the incom-petence of those who ought to have supported . The whole country is in wrath with body, but no one seems to know who that some-body should be. [Hear, hear.] That is the plain question we want to have answered. Is this wrath confined to one party, or is there not a burst of indignation from one end of the singdom to the other? Is it not re-eshoed from Germany and from France? Is it not asked in all their papers, what can the English government be composed of? And was ever such cruelty exhibited towards men as that with have thought the Right Hon. gentlemen them-

which they have treated their army? I should selves would be the very first to thank us for coming forward, and asking for information. I am not content to throw the blame on a government. I can understand that it is very decent, and proper and right for all gentlemen sitting there to put themselves forward, in order to screen their subordinates; but it is not satisfactory to us. Does any one mean to say that it is the fault of the Right Hon. gentleman that the army is starving? No; but it is the fault of the government. Does any one say that it is the fault of the noble lord? No; but it is that of the government. Why did the noble lord re-tire? Because he has not yet been able satisfactorily to ascertain upon whom the fault rests. My right honorable friend has com-pletely evaded the question. I thought his speech the other night most conclusive for his own defense; the only fault I find with it is, very eloquent man. Eloquence is a fine art, the sister of poetry and painting, and there is a strong family likeness. The consequence was, that when we got the speech in plain black and white before us, many things appeared very different to what they were before they had been translated. There was no doubt as to the propriety of sending troops to Varna, for the assistance, as was said, of 'the Turks and civilization,' although how the two got together I know not. [A laugh.] Varna lies on the road from Russia to Constantinople, and it was very natural to plant an army there; but, to my infinite astonishment, I found, after the army had arrived there, that one of the essentials of an army—namely, a wagon train—had been wholly forgotten; and it now turns out that the Duke f Newcastle, having sent the army there in September-having always intended to send it there-just discovered-three weeks ago-that a wagon train was necessary, and accordingly telegraphed to Colonel Macmurdoc to come over, who, I believe, remained here for three

Again, he says, in commenting on the want of supplies furnished by the government for the army:

"Only this morning I received a letter from

an officer in the army, who says: 'There was

not one single 18-inch mortar for the first two months of the siege. Then, again, why was no provision made for hospital accommoda-tion? There were neither hospitals at Balaklava nor at Scutari. And here, again, I wish to attribute no blame to my right honorable friend. He has done admirably in sending ten thousand beds, but I do not believe they are put up yet at Scutari. Part are at one place and part at another-like the Minie rifles, which were sent to one place, while the ammunition was sent to another. Why was there not a supercargo on board the government vessels, who had command of the things on board, and who knew what ought to be left at each place at which the vessel stopped? There were provi-sions without end at Balaklava, but the army could not get them because no one had the order to give them out. [Hear, hear.] The commissariat has been, as they say, in the hands of the treasury. Lord Aberdeen was the head of the treasury, and was it possible that the whole feeding of the army was intrust-ed to Lord Aberdeen and the clerks of the treasury? No wonder, if so, that the troops could not get anything to eat. I have received a letter from an officer in the Guards. The honorable member proceeded to read the letter, which stated that the writer met the colonel of his regiment with a pair of saddlebags upon his horse, with which he was going to Balaklava to draw tallow candles for his men, which, it was stated in a general order, would be issued where they were told that there was not a tal-low candle in all Balaklava. Another general order was issued that any regiment might have potatoes on application. Down the writer went to Balaklava, but none could he get for his From men, although tons of potatoes at Balak-lava were beginning to decay. Sooner than throw them overboard, the French soldiers got them for nothing. Why, then, the writer asked, were these general orders given to issue potatoes and candles, except to humbug the people of England? The men, too, he added, were one year in arrears of clothing. It had been at Scutari for months, and it had been promised to be brought up; but it was still, and the men were in rags. there still, and the men were in rags. The writer of this letter says this sort of thing has been caused by the country's neglect. I say it has been caused solely by Ministerial incompetence. [Cheers.] So, again, the militia clothing has been delayed, until the tailors have lost £10,000, because Lord Hardinge could not settle the cut of those ridiculous German postboy coats. [A laugh.] An order was sent to Gibralter for the men there to practice with the Minie rifle. But from the day on which could to uphold the honor of the country. 4t understand there was not a Minie rifle to be present there were not more than 14,000 bayo- got there. With regard to this Minie rifle, I

the 40,000? He believed that the condition of the army had been brought about by the incapacity, at home and abroad, of those whose duty it was to minister to its wants."

Simple statement of facts, are yed in forcible language by Mr. Drummond, of the House of Commons, is still more powerful in bastopol, who was the man that Sir Thomas Picton wanted to hang. [Laughter.] When Duke of Newcastle was asked how they were to be got up from Balaklava to the camp? "Oh," says he, "the men can draw them up." They are already overworked by other duty, and it has been calculated that it would take the labor of 2,500 men for three weeks to draw them to the camp. By the last accounts it was stated that some of them had arrived, and that they were being carried up by two planks at a time upon mules, the planks being burnt up for firewood as they arrived, from the unlikelihood of the rest ever following them. The want of shoes and other clothing has been disgraceful shoes and other clothing has been disgraceful, and these details we can only get at by a committee of this house, which I therefore think ought to be granted. [Hear, hear.] The original fault, from the beginning, I take to be not so much a single fault as an aggregation of faults, arising from your having espised our enemy too much.

And he concludes with the following strong terms of reprobation of the management of the Commissariat Department by Lord Aberdeen:

"My right honorable friend (Mr. S. Herbert) may rest assured that he is the last man to be found fault with. But if I am asked who is the true culprit, I should accuse, first, the total igof what the army undertook in going to the Crimea and in besieging Sebastopol; and, secondly, the total incompetency of Lord Aberdeen to rule a commissariat composed of treasury clerks. I hardly know the Duke of Newcastle when I see him, but I have known Lord Aberdeen long, and I must say that I am friendly to him for his amiable and peaceful, but not for his belligerent, qualities." (Cheers.)

Mr. Drummond and the opposition found another able supporter in the person of Mr. Layard. We regret that the space which we have already devoted to this subject prevents us from making more than the following extract from his speech:

"The right honorable gentleman, the Secretary of War, had adverted to the large number of transports which had been employed by the government, but it appeared that those transports had only been engaged in conveying goods to Balaklava and back again withou ever landing anything. An honorable friend opposite had given them an account of the state of affairs at Balaklava, and had particularly instanced the want of vegetables. This was strictly true, for he (Mr. Layard) had himself been a witness to it, and had seen the unfortu nate soldiers brought down to carry upon their backs enormous sacks of potatoes and onions. which they were unable to remove. The provisions might certainly have been there, but had they been consumed by the troops? (Hear, hear.) The House must not be misled by reports of the abundance of provisions at hand. There might be an abundance of clothing and vegetables, but unless the vegetables had been consumed and the clothing worn, what was the use of sending them there? (Hear.) The House has been completely mystified by the accounts which had been given of the Prince. They were told that that unfortunate vessel had all the clothing on board, and that the fact that such clothing was there showed the government had not exhibited the negligence of which they had been accused. Now, in point of fact, the Prince had not on board what was strictly called winter clothing, but she had on board such clothing as the troops might have put on any day in the year. There was no special clothing whatever to enable them to stand the severity of a Crimean winter. (Hear, hear.) There was not a single rag of that des cription, all that was on board being a certain number of shirts, stockings and other articles, which would have been given out to the soldiers in England or any other hear.) And now he would for a moment call the attention of the House to the case of the siege artillery. They were told that so far back as the spring of last year the government contemplated a descent upon the Crimea. For the sake of the government themselves, he could not believe this to be the case. It appeared to him to be impossible, considering the nature of the siege train sent out. (Hear, hear.) They had already heard that there were no mortar in the train calculated for a siege of such magnitude as that of Sebastopol. The mortars available were of very small calibre, and there were no siege guns of any size, those at hand be ing merely calculated for a campaign in Bulgaria in besieging such small places as the Russian might have taken. (Hear.) But even in Bul-garia, they would have been unfit for service, as no horses had been sent out with the siege train, and in conveying the guns to the heights before Sebastopol, they had been compelled to use the horses of the horse artillery; and then there were only so many rounds of ammunition sent out as, at the common rate of firing, would be exhausted in a day. The right honorable gentleman, the Secretary of War, said every endeavor would be made to fit up the hospitals; but why had not this been done before? (Hear, hear.) Did the government think they could go to the Crimes, and fight battles there without having any killed and wounded? The French evidently did not think so, for they had already established their hospitals, &c. No outcry had been heard against their proceedings in that respect. On the contrary, their hospitals were admirably arranged, and not one man had been suffered

die from the want of proper accommodation for the sick and wounded But the English Parliament is not the only ource from which emanates strictures upon the English management of the war. Their French ally, who begins to suspect that he is in the position of the dwarf in Goldsmith's fable, who does all the work, while England gains the glory, begins to complain of the insufficiency of the British arms. From the Paris correspondent of the Courrier des Etats Unis, we translate the following extract:

"Canrobert was afterwards constrained his report to charge his delays, in part, to the English army, which, though its courage was undoubted, was so badly provisioned, so deficient in vigilance, so slow in manœuvre, and so unskilled in labor, as more often to embarrass than to render efficient aid to the French

From the indications presented in the above proceedings we conclude that there will be much difficulty in finding adequate means by the present Parliament for the active prosecution of the which induces enlistment. The unsuccessful career of the Allies will render capitalists less willing to invest their funds in a failing enterprise. And the Allies, as we predicted, with their boastful bulletins, and vain glorious anticipations, will-manifest a decided willingness to conclude a peace with the conquering Czar on the most auspicious terms, and leave hapless Turkey to her fate.

CROW QUILLS. - Further supply of the TAYLOR & MAURY'S

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

The European News-Your Correspon dent Right-Blunders of the Allies-Alma and the Death of St. Arnaud—the Cause, &c.—Local Items.

New York, Feb. 9, 1855. GENTLEMEN: The news by the Atlantic, arived to-day, confirms in every essential particu lar the opinion and estimate of your New York correspondent, "Uncle Sam," touching the Eastern war. There is no peace. The reported acceptance by Russia of the "four points," is not confirmed. The peace negotiations at Vienna have proved to be all moonshine. There has been no decisive battle at Sebastopol. In all these particulars our estimates, based upon the simple elements of plain reasoning from cause to effect, are completely There is a vague rumor of a battle, in which

the Russians are reported victorious, but which is not credited. Your correspondent, in his last letter, suggested that the policy of Menschikoff was to cut off the Turks at Eupatoria. to the north of Sebastopol, before effecting a junction with the Allies on the south side of the town. As a military movement, this offensive demonstration is so manifest that it will be surprising if it is not carried out. It may have been done. There may have been a battle; and, as we have heretofore surmised, the Turks at Eupatoria may have been attacked and defeated, in a simultaneous assault on both sides by the Russians. This could be accomplished with the Russian reinforcements pouring in from the North, and a supporting corps from Sebastopol on the South. According to the Atlantic's news, you will perceive that it is the plan of the Russians to "crush out" the Turks in this army, and then to take the offensive against the French and English behind Sebas-

You will, therefore, indulge a little egotism on the part of your war correspondent, if he claims the credit of having proved himself a little superior to the London and Paris journals and the diplomats at Vienna, in their speculations and views of the war.

Lord John Russell and the British Ministry. are charged with the Sebastopol failure, and they give way to Palmerston and a new cabinet. But what is the cause of this disastrous campaign to the Allies in the Crimea? We have said, a month ago, that it was the death of St. Arnaud. Had he lived-had his strength permitted, while he did live, he would, we doubt not, have saved the advantages gained at the Alma, in an immediate march upon Sebastopol, when it was actually left open by Menschisoff in a rapid retreat into the interior. He retired from that battle to save his army, not to save Sebastopol. St. Arnaud died-the Allies lingered upon the field-Menschikoff saw his advantage, marched into Sebastopol, sunk a line of ships across the mouth of the harbor, which was a perfect blockade against the entrance of the Allied fleet,-Three or four hundred pieces of artillery in the forts defending the inside of the harbor could thus be spared; and they were taken out and transferred to the defenses of the land side of the town in the rear; and hence the tremendous resistance and terrible sorties of the Rus

In this light the battle of the Alma was a terrible defeat to the Allies, and a corresponding victory to Menschikoff. He brought the invader to a halt, and left him upon the battle round sufficiently long to make good the spler did defense of Sebastopol, which has followed. The plan of St. Arnaud was to carry Sebasto pol by a coup de main. He had to leave, and died just at the crisis of the march. The coup de main was changed to a siege, with no provision, no preparations, no materials, no ordnance, no supplies of any kind to meet the mergency. A siege was no part of the plan. The allied generals are responsible for it, and not the British ministry. Lord Raglan and Canrobert failed to follow up their advantage at Alma, in a march forthwith into Sebastopol. while Menschikoff was forty miles in the interior. Had they walked in they could have kept him out; but failing to do this he moved his own army back into the town, in order to give his French and English visitors a reception befitting the hospitalities due to the invaders of his country.

We have shown the subsequent blunders of the Allies, excepting one which deserves to be noticed. Their lines of communication extend for several miles around the south side of the harbor where lies the city of Sebastopol. They are thus enclosing the town in the form of a semi-circle. Their plan seems to be a general bombardment all around, against a arger number of pieces of heavier artillery than their own. Now, does it not appear to you that, having entrenched themselves securely against the Russian sorties, the plan of the Allies is, to concentrate, under cover of night, a tenfold weight of metal against one fort at a time, to shell it out in a bombardment, and finish the work by the bayonet. Such was the plan, in similar cases, of Napoleon Bonaparte, (Toulon, for example,) and he is pretty good military authority. Do you not think so? Consols down; markets dull. Look out

next for a crushing defeat of the Turks at Eu-

During the last three days probably not less han an average of a foot and a half of snow has fallen in this city and neighborhood. Sleighs and sleds are again in request. They are in the streets by thousands, from the grand turn-out with eight or ten horses, and from fifty to seventy-five passengers, at six cents a ride, for three miles, if you choose, down to the simple sleds substituted for carts and drays. Weather moderating. Prospects of a thaw. Let it come, to save the pheasants and partridges, deer, and rabbits, otherwise they will be exterminated. We judge of the slaughter commenced by the supplies at the eating houses. We hope there will be a thaw, there fore, and also, and more especially, for the sake of the poor.

UNCLE SAM.

Americas in Prison at Havana. The Ha vana correspondent of the New Orleans Picarrine under date of the 31st ultimo, says:

"No fewer than eight citizens of the United States are in prison here. The two first, named Winn and Chauncey, have been imprisoned many months, under a charge of having been engaged in the African slave trade. Then there are Augustine Montou and Colin, who we all know are entirely innocent of any hand in the assassination of Castenado, with which they are charged. Then there are Captain McCelloch and J. Campbell, the captain and mate of the schooner J. W. White, and lastly, Felix and Esteamps, who, as you know, are confined in separate cells in the Moro Castle.